

1848. *Conus caffer* Krauss: Südafr. Moll. p. 131, pl. 6, fig. 24.
1848. *Conus loveni* Krauss: l. c. fig. 25.
1865. *Conus secutor* Crosse: Journ. de Conch. XIII, p. 303, pl. 9, fig. 3.
- Nov. 14, 1854. *Conus succinctus* A. Adams: P. Z. S. 1853, p. 118.
- Jan., 1886. *Conus tinianus* Sowerby (*non* Brug.): Journ. of Conch. V, p. 10.
1892. *Conus tinianus* Sowerby (*non* Brug.): Marine Shells of So. Africa, p. 28.
- Jan., 1889. *Conus fulvus* Sowerby: Journ. of Conch. VI, p. 10, pl. I, fig. 1.
- Sept. 9, 1911. *Conus beckeri* Sowerby: Pr. Mal. Soc. London IX, p. 352, text-figs.
- July 28, 1915. *Conus lavendulus* Bartsch: U. S. Nat. Mus. Bull. 91, p. 12, pl. I, fig. 10.

NOTES ON OSTREA CALIFORNICA MARCOU

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When the account¹ was recently prepared on the paleontology of Coyote Mountain, Imperial County, California, an attempt was made to include all references to previously recorded fossils. As often happens, the work was incomplete, our collaborator, Mr. Frank M. Anderson, having discovered an omission which is here supplied.

In 1858 Jules Marcou published in Zurich, Switzerland,

¹ Hanna, G. D. Paleontology of Coyote Mountain, Imperial County, California. Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci. 4th Ser., Vol. 14, No. 18, Mar. 23, 1926, pp. 427-503, pls. 20-29.

an account of the geology of North America.² He was attached to one of the early U. S. Surveys but withdrew through some misunderstanding. His observations were published privately in Zurich.

A considerable number of new species of fossils were described and seven plates of illustrations of them appear. The first is "*Ostrea virginica* var. *californica*" (p. 32, pl. 5, figs. 2, 2a). The specimen was collected by Capt. A. W. Whipple "in the Colorado desert, California; near Carrizo Creek, between San Diego and Fort Yuma". Marcou considered the formation as probably belonging to the Miocene or perhaps the Pliocene.

The species appears from the illustration to be exactly the same as was collected in the region and reported in the Coyote Mountain report under the name *Ostrea iridescens* Gray.³ That identification was obtained from Dall's review of west American oysters⁴ and Carpenter's description.⁵ *O. iridescens* was based on living shells of the Gulf of California. Figures of the species are not available. In the Conchological Museum of the Leland Stanford University there are specimens from the west coast of Mexico, which, according to Mrs. I. S. Oldroyd, were identified at the U. S. National Museum as *O. iridescens*. These specimens have a prolonged rectangular outline, laminated structure, brownish-purple metallic luster on the interior, and the hinge is somewhat long and square. These forms agree with Carpenter's description except that they do not resemble closely *O. virginica*. We are therefore inclined to regard *Ostrea californica* as a valid species for the present, and consider the form referred to *O. iridescens* by Hanna to be referable to Marcou's species. When a large collection from the west coast

² Marcou, Jules. Geology of North America with two reports on the prairies of Arkansas and Texas, the Rocky Mountains of New Mexico, and the Sierra Nevada of California, originally made for the United States Government. Zurich, 1858, pp. VI, 1-144, pls. 1-7, 3 geol. maps.

³ Hanna, Op. cit. p. 468, pl. 26, figs. 4-7.¹

⁴ Nautilus, Vol. 28, No. 1, May, 1914, pp. 1-3.

⁵ Cat. Mazatlan Shells, 1856, pp. 157-158.

of Mexico is studied it is possible that distinctions may appear which will permit definite classification of the *Ostreas* of this region.

This opportunity is taken to bring the name *Ostrea californica* to notice so that it may not again escape study when the proper time comes. Heretofore it seems to have completely missed the attention of all American bibliographers.

FURTHER NOTES ON THE COLONY OF *HELIX*
NEMORALIS IN MASSACHUSETTS

BY CHARLES W. JOHNSON

Since publishing my note on the occurrence of *Helix nemoralis* at Marion, Massachusetts, (THE NAUTILUS, vol. 40, p. 93) I have had, through the kindness of Mr. Albert P. Morse, the privilege of studying 122 additional specimens. Forty-eight of these were collected by Mr. Lewis April 18 and 19, 1927, and the others by Mr. Morse. The following numbers arranged according to their banding, shows quite a remarkable variation for so small and apparently recently established colony.

Variety *libellula* (yellow)

Bands	Specimens
00000	29
00300	22
00345	4
003 (45)	1
12345	4
(123) (45) Fused only on the outer half of the body whorl	2